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Tracts

 \mathbf{BY}

DR GILBERT SKEYNE,

MEDICINAR TO HIS MAJESTY.



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PRESENTED

TO THE

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NOTICE OF DR GILBERT SKENE.

"MAISTER GILBERT SKEYNE, Doctour in Medecine," the author of this little tract upon "the Pest," was one of a rather remarkable family of brothers, who, emerging about the middle of the sixteenth century from a farm house in the north of Scotland, and receiving from their father as good an education as the times afforded, and probably inheriting from their mother a strong will and a vigorous understanding, made their way in different parts of the country, and in various spheres, to distinction or wealth. Their father was James Skene, or as it was then spelt, Skeyne, younger son of Alexander Skene of Skene, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Forbes.

About ten miles from Aberdeen there is a considerable sheet of water, termed the Loch of Skene. Near it is the Church of Skene, from which the Parish takes its name, and on the north bank, at a little distance from the loch, stands the "House" of Skene, a rude but somewhat imposing building of granite, constructed at different times, but the oldest part of which is a square tower, with massive granite walls, so thick as to leave but a limited space for accommodation within. It is said by tradition to have been the first built stone house in Mar.

Until the early part of the seventeenth century the castle consisted of this tower alone. It is described as being "built of three arches or stories, and entered by "a ladder on the second storey. It was covered with a "mound of earth upon the top of the third arch, and "is all built with lime quite run together or vitrifyed, "and the walls about ten feet thick."

In this tower lived a race of small barons, whose origin is lost in antiquity, who took their name from the lands, and, as Skenes of that Ilk, intermarried with the neighbouring baronial families, and found almost their sole occupation in an interminable feud, which they waged with characteristic obstinacy, with their more powerful neighbours, the Keiths, who threatened to devour them and their limited possessions.

At that time there was no outlet for the younger sons of such families, except to enter the Church, or to have their names inscribed in the rental books of the family as kindly tenants of some outlying farm which their descendants, if the laird was embarrassed, acquired in property, or else descended to the condition of ordinary farmers; but, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the pressure of want, the increasing trade of the country, and the new life and new ideas infused into society by the Reformation, sent the younger sons of such families

[•] MS. history in the Advocates' Library.

[†] The family of Skene first appears on record as early as the year 1296, when "Johan de Skene, Patrik de Skene del Counte de "Aberdeen," do homage to Edward I., King of England. They were a baronial family from 1317, Robert the First, King of Scotland, having in that year granted a charter—"Roberto Skene dilectipet "fideli nostro" erecting the lands " of Skene et lacknin ejusdem in mam liberam et integram Baroniam."

to seek their subsistence in other fields. Those who would have entered the Church, now became Notaries Public, or entered learned professions; others broke through the aristocratic line of demarcation between land and burgh, and became burgesses of the county town, whence, if they were prosperous in trade, they again emerged, and founded new county families by purchasing land.

Add to this the foundation of the College of Justice, and the increasing trade between Scotland and Poland, in which Aberdeen took a large share, and to one or other of which the scions of county families fled as an outlet for their energies, and a means of acquiring fame or fortune.

It was at this transition period that Alexander Skene of Skene had by his wife, the daughter of Lord Forbes, two sons, Alexander and James. Alexander departed from the traditions of his family, and married the daughter of Alexander Black, the Provost of Aberdeen, by whose tocher he restored the fortunes of his family, impaired by their struggle to maintain their barony from the grasp of the Keiths.* James, the second son, became a Notary Public, and likewise obtained from his father the usual liferent right to one of the outlying farms on the estate. †

• His direct descendants in the male line possessed the Barony of Skene till 29th April 1827, when the last Laird of Skene, Alexander Skene of that Ilk, died. He was succeeded in the Barony of Skene by his nephew, James, fourth Earl of Fife, the son of his sister.

The representative of the family is the present Earl of Fife, who has been created an English Peer by the title of Lord Skene.

† In 1538 he is mentioned as uncle and curator to Alexander Skeyne of that Ilk, his nephew.

This Alexander Skene of that Ilk, the son of the Provost's daughter, was

In this farm, bearing the euphonous name of Bandodle, he practised as a Notary,—in whose hands was at that time the limited conveyancing of the country,—took such provincial business as came in his way, kept his protocol book with scrupulous exactness, and managed to give the ten sons born to him by his wife, Janet Lumsden, a liberal education which at that time consisted of a four years' attendance at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, and a similar course at King's College, Aberdeen, where, if the sons distinguished themselves, they either entered learned professions, or remained at their College as Regents or Professors; or if the original clodhopper nature could not be overcome, they returned to the paternal acres, or were apprenticed to burgesses in the town.

In the year 1546, James Skeyne the Notary and Farmer, had acquired means sufficient to enable him to purchase a small property called Westercorse, and here he would no doubt have ended his days in peace as a bonnet laird, as such small proprietors were afterwards termed, rejoicing in the distinction and wealth obtained by several of his numerous sons, had not the trumpet-call to the great national conflict of Pinkiecleugh, which resounded over all Scotland, and caused many a quiet laird and farmer to buckle on his armour, also summoned our worthy Notary to the field. He secured his little estate by conveying it to his eldest son, who had now reached man's estate; he signed his last protocol, and placed his protocol book in a place of safety, and having buckled

called the Little Laird, which name, according to one tradition, was acquired "from his being humpbacked from a fall he got out of his nurse's arms when going up the ladder to the old tower of Skene."

on his sword, he followed his laird, to whom he had been guardian, with a stout heart to the field.

But Black Saturday (10th September 1547), as the day of battle was called, which proved so disastrous to many of the Scottish families, was fatal also to our Notary, who left his body on the field, with many a nobler though probably not braver man.

His numerous family of sons, the eldest of whom was now twenty-nine, and the youngest could not have been more than seven years old, were now left to struggle for themselves, and bravely they threw themselves into the battle of life.

The two eldest, James and William, had both taken the degree of Master of Arts, and in the year 1540, seven years before their father's death, had been admitted by the Bishop as Notaries Public. On his father's death, the former became proprietor of Westercorse, and having afterwards acquired the more valuable estate of Ramore, he founded the family of Skene of Ramore, which became extinct 140 years later.

The latter went to St Andrews, where the College of St Mary's had recently been established, in which he was incorporated in the year 1556, as "Magister Gulielmus Skene in utroque jure licentiatus," and was shortly afterwards appointed Commissary of the Diocese of St Andrews. James Melville says he "was ane man of skill and guid conscience in his calling, learnit and dilligent in his profession, and tuk delyt in na thing mair nor to repeat ower and ower again to anie schollar that wad ask him the things he had been teaching."

The third son, Alexander, resorted to the College of

Justice, and became an Advocate before the Lords. Being a burgess of Aberdeen, he obtained, in 1576, "licence to Maister Alexander Skene, burgess of the said burgh, and advocatt, admitted to our Sovrane Lordis Sessioun before the Lords of Counsell, to dwell and remain absent of this burgh, within the burgh of Edinburgh and especiallie because the said Alexander procures for them before the Lords."*

The fourth son was Robert, who became a burgess of Aberdeen, and after the return of his brother, Sir John Skene, from Poland, he went there and established a house in Posen, from whence his grandson George, afterwards Sir George Skene, returned with a large fortune, and purchased the estates of Wester Fintray, Easter Echt, and Rubislaw, the latter of which has remained in his family.†

- * Sir John Skene, in his work De Verborum Significatione, under the word Bothna, says, "ut in lib. M. Alexandri Skenzi fratris mei germani quondam in supremo senatu advocati;" and afterwards,—" in libro M. Willelmi Skenzi fratris mei commissarii Sancti Andrez."
- † Sir John Skene was in Poland in 1569, as appears from his work, De Verborum Significatione, in which he gives the following curious account of the Scottish merchants there.
- "Ane Pedder is called an marchand or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or creame vpon his back, quha are called bearares of the puddill be the Scottismen of the realme of Polonia, quhairof I saw ane great multitude in the towne of Cracowia, Anno Domini, 1569."

Lithgow in his wanderings in 1619, says—"Between Cracovia and Warsaw, Lublin lying half way. Here I found abundance of gallant rich merchants, my countrymen. . . .

"The soil is wonderful fruitful of corns, so that this country is become the granary of western Europe for all sorts of grain, besides honey, wax, flax, iron, and other commodities, and for auspiciousness I may rather term it to be a mother and nurse for the youth and younglings of Scotland, who are yearly sent hither in great numbers, than a proper dame for her The fifth son was Gilbert, the subject of this Memoir.

The sixth son was Duncan, who became a Notary-Public in Edinburgh, and acquired property in Forfarshire, which he left to the second son of his brother Sir John.

The seventh son was the well known Sir John Skene of Curriehill, Lord Clerk Register, who published the Regiam Majestatem, and whose son, Sir James Skene of Curriehill, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and became President of the Court of Session.*

The other three sons, Andrew, Thomas, and Patrick, remained in Aberdeenshire, one as a Notary-Public, and two as merchants, but were in no way remarkable.

Gilbert, the fifth son, was born about the year 1522 or 1523, and after the usual education at the Grammar School and King's College, he took a Master of Arts degree, and applied himself to the study of medicine,

own birth, in clouting, feeding, and enriching them with the fatness of her best things, besides thirty thousand Scots families that live incorporate in her bowels. And certainly, Poland may be termed in this kind to be the mother of our commons and the first commencement of all our best merchants' wealth."

In 1575, Robert Skene witnesses a contract between Alexander Forbes of Auchintoull and Mr Alexander Skene, advocate, dated at Edinburgh, in which he is designed brother-german to the said Mr Alexander.

His son Robert was, in the year 1593, admitted, as appears from the Records of the town of Posen, "ad communitatem civitatis Posnaniensis cum omnibus juribus quibus alii conciues et incolæ ejusdem civitatis gaudent," in which he is called "nobilis Robertus Skin, Scoticé Skene."

* Sir James Melville, in his Memoirs, says that he took with him in the embassy to Denmark in 1588, "for man of law Mester Jhon Skene," because "he was best acquanted with the conditions of the Germanes, and "culd mak them lang harrangues in Latin, and was a gud trew stout man "lyk a Dutche man."

in which he took a doctor's degree, and was appointed Mediciner, or Professor of Medicine, in King's College in the year 1556. A memorandum in the Records of King's College says, "He entered in Principal Anderson's time, and continued likely till after the Reformation, or the Assembly visitation in 1569."

It was while occupying this position of Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, that he published the little tract on "the Peste," which is now reprinted, page for page, from, perhaps, the only copy known, preserved in the Advocates' Library. It was printed, as the title bears, at Edinburgh, by Robert Lekprevik, in the year 1568.

In the same year he became one of the Ordinary Regents of the College, but in 1571 there is a presentation, dated 6th November, by the Rectour, Principall, Regents, &c. of the College of Aberdeen, with collatioun of William, Bishop of Aberdeen, to Maister Gilbert Skene, Doctor in Midicine, of the Burse of Medicine, otherwise called a prebendar of the said College, with the manse, hous, place, yardis and croftes pertaining thereto; and, on 10th August 1587, he, with consent of the Masters, disponed the Mediciner's manse to Mr Thomas Lumsden, Rector of Kinkell.

His little tract on "the Peste" had probably now brought him into notice, as, in 1575 he went to Edinburgh, a step to which he may also have been led from having, in the year 1569, married Agnes Lawson, relict of John Uddart, burgess of Edinburgh, and in the same year 1575, he purchased from Mr John Melrose a house in Niddry Street, Edinburgh.

Here he practised as a doctor, and must have risen to some celebrity, as, on 16th June 1581, he was appointed doctor of medicine to His Majestie,* and in the same year Doctor Skene and Mr Gilbert Moncrieff, surgeon, were named in the celebrated divorce question between Dame Elizabeth Stewart, Lady Lovat, and Robert Earl of March, "to inspect the Earl's person."

Whether practice of this description had operated unfavourably on his estimate of married life, we do not know, but the same record which contains the Earl's process, records a year afterwards, in 1582, an action of adherence at the instance of Agnes Lawson against Mr Gilbert Skene, her spouse.

In 1593, Dr Gilbert Skene appears to have retired from practice, as, in that year, he sells his house in Niddry Street to his brother, Sir John Skene, for an annuity of 200 merks, reserving the liferent use of it. It is described as lying on the south side of the King's Hie Street, in the Vennell called Nuddrie's Wynd, on the east side of the passage entrance of the same; and here, in the year 1599, he died, leaving no family, but survived by his widow, Agnes Lawson.

Dr Gilbert Skene died intestate. His widow alleged that she had been named executrix, but was unable to

^{*} In the Act of revocation of the Collectory made by James VI. in 1581, there is specially excepted "the gift of pension grantit to our weilbelovit Maister Gilbert Skene, our Mediciner, of the sowme of twa hundreth pundis money of our realme.—(Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii. p. 245.) In the Treasurer's accounts we find regular half-yearly payments of one hundred pounds to Maister Gilbert Skeyne, Doctor in Medicine, which are continued to the year 1597.

produce a nomination, and on 20th July 1599, his nephew Robert Skene, son of his eldest brother, James Skene of Westercorse, was decerned executor-dative, and gave up the inventory of his guids and gear.¹

In the year 1600 there is a decreet at the instance of Mr John Skene, Clerk of Register, against Agnes Lawson, reliet of umquhill Mr Gilbert Skene, to make furthcoming certain articles of furniture arrested in her house,

In 1602 another nephew, James Skene, is decerned executor ad omissa to Mr Gilbert Skene, doctor of medicine, and in the same record there is, in 16th June 1617, an edict raised, summoning the executors of umquhile Mr Gilbert Skeine, doctor of physick, indweller in Edinburgh, in which compeirit George Abernethie, procurator for Sir James, Mr John, Mr Alexander, Jeane, Margaret, Katherine, Euphamie, James, Jonet, and Robert and Janet Skeynes, brether bairnis to the defunct and Jeane Forbes, sister dochter to the defunct, and desyrit thame to be given in executors to the said umquhile Mr Gilbert, quhome the said commissaries decernit, &c.

The first seven named are the family of Sir John Skene of Curriehill, who had himself died in that year, Sir James being the President of the Court of Session.

How these various nephews and nieces distributed the fruits of Dr Gilbert Skene's practice among them, and how they succeeded in keeping at a distance the widow, with whom the doctor had lived unpleasantly,

¹ Commissariat of Edinburgh, Confirmed Testaments.

the records tell not; and so we part with all further mention of "Maister Gilbert Skeyne, Medicinar to His Majesty."

W. F. S.

Edinburgh, July 1860.

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ANE BREVE DES-

CRIPTIONN OF THE PEST QUHAIR IN THE CAVSIS, SIGNIS

and fum speciall preservatioun and cure thairof ar contenit.

Set furth be MAISTER GILBERT SKEYNE, Doctoure in Medicine.



IMPRENTIT AT EDINBVRGH
BE ROBERT LEKPREVIK.
ANNO DO. 1568.

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TO THE READAR.

En it hes plefit the infcrutabill Confall, and Iuftice of God (Beneuolent readar) that this present plaig and maist detestabil diseise of Pest, be laitlie enterit in this Realme it becummis euerie one in his awin vocatione to be not only most studious be perfectioun of lyfe to mitigat apperandlie the iuste wrathe of God touart vs, in this miferable tyme: Bot also to be maift curagius in fuffering of trauail, for the aduancement of the commoun weilth. I beand mouit in that part feand the pure of Christ inlaik, without affiftance of support in bodie, al men detestand fpeche communicatioun with aspectioun, or thame, thought expedient to put schortlie in wryte (as it hes plefit God to supporte my fober knawlege) quhat becummis euerie ane baith for preferuatioun and cure of fic difeife quhairin (gude readar) thou fall nather abyde greit eruditioun nor eloquence, bot onlie the fentence and iugement of the maift ancient writaris in medicine expressit in vulgar langage without poleit or affectionat termis. And howbeit it become me rather (quha hes bestouit all my Zouthe in the Sculis) to had vrytin the famin in Latine, Zit vnderstanding sic interpryses had bene A. ij.

bene nothing profitable to the commoun and wulgar people, thocht expedient and neidfull to express the sam in sic language as the volernit may be als weil fatisfyit as Masteris of Clargie. Quhilk beand acceptable and allowit be the Magistratis of this Noble Burgh, conforme to my gude mynde, fall God willing as occasioun and tyme fufferis treit this famin argument at more lenthe, quhilk prefentlie for vtilitie of the pure, & schortnes of tyme, is mouit to set furthe almaist rude and imperfite, not doutand gentill Readar, bot thou will appryfe the famyn with ficlyk mynd as the pure Womanis oblatioun was appryfit be the Gude Lord, quha mot preserve the in helthe of Saule and bodie for euer & euer. So be it.

¶ Ane compendious description of the pest. Cap. 1.

A NE pest is the corruptioun or infectioun of the Air, or ane venemous qualytie and maist hurtfull Wapour thairof, quhilk hes strenthe and wikitnes abone al natural putrifactioun & beand contractit first maist quietlie infectis the Spiritall partis of mannis bodie, thairester the humoris, puttand fairest at the natural Humiditie of the hart, quhilkis tholand corruptioun ane seuir mast wikit quietlie and theislie strikis the patient: quhais bodie exteriourlie apperis weil at eis, bot interiourlie is maist heuelie vexit Quhilk

Quhilk schortly may be descryuit. Ane seurable insectioun, maist cruelle and sindre wayis strikand down mony in haist. Heirsor it is maist vehement & hait diseis, that may put at mannis bodie, & maist dangerous, because it is difficil to knaw all thingis, quhilkis makis ane man propense to becum Pestilential. Alwais quhilk hes the cause frome the Heauins or corruptioun of Air, is properlie, be maist learnit, callit ane Pest: and quhilk is generit within vs or of vther causis is callit ane Malignant seuer.

The causis of Pest.

Cap. 2.

I war difficill & tediouse to descryue all the causis of ane Pestilence. Heirsoir at this present I sall comemorat the principalis onlie be the quhilkis the rest may be vnderstand.

Certane it is, the first and principal cause may be callit, and is ane scurge and punishment of the maist iust God, without quhais dispositioun in all thingis, vtheris secund causis wirkis no thing. So the Heauine quhilk is the admirable instrument of God blawis that contagioun vpone the face of the Earth, as quhan the maist nocent Sterres to mankynd conuenis, quhilkis be Astrologis ar callit infortunat. Or quhan Cometis with other wikit impressionis ar generit and preservit in the Air, quhilk, of it self, beand A. 3.

maift fimple fubstance, and so incorruptible & mannis lyfe: nottheles refauis necessar for and admittis, baith frome the Heauinis, and inferiour Elementis mony infectionis and corruptioun, quhilkis ar the feid & cheif causis of sindre diseisis quhilkis ar callit Epidimiall, & thir causis in maist part ar vniuersall. Inferiour caufis ar quhilkis occupeis ane Realme, ane people, ane Citie, or ane house thairof. Cause thairof is flandand vatter, fic as Stank, Pule, or Loche moste corrupte, and filthie: Erd, dung, stinkand Clofettis, deid Cariounis vnbureit in speciale of mankynd quhilkis be fimilitude of nature is maist nocent to man, as euerie brutall is maist infectand and Pestilentiall to thair awin kynd. Forther continual fchouris of Veit with greit fowthin wynde, or the famin blawand from pestiferous placis. The cause of pest in ane privat Citie is stinkand corruptioun and filth, quhilkis occupeis the commune streittis and gaittis, greit reik of colis without vinde to dispache the sam, corruptioun of Herbis, fic as Caill and growand Treis, Moift heuie fauer of Lynt, Hemp, & Ledder steipit in Vater. Ane privat house infectis ather of flinkand closettis, or corrupte Carioun thairin, or neir by, or gif the inhabitantis hes inuifeit vther infectit Rowmis, or drinking corrupte Vatter, eating of Fruttis, or vder meitctis quhilkis ar corrupte, as we see dalie the pure mair

mair subjecte to sic calamitie, nor the potent, quha ar constrynit be pouertie to eit ewill and corrupte meittis, and diseisis contractit heirof ar callit Pandemiall. In euerie ane the cause is abundance of corruptible humoris and generit of metis and drinke, quhilkis of ony lychte cause becummis corrupt, in mannis bodie als wikit as deidlie poysone. & principallie infectit Air quhilk all men drauis of be inspiratioun of necessitie for continuatioun of lyfe. Be the quality first the Spirituall partis, fecundlie the humoris & naturall partis ar fair put at, in fum haftelie, in otheris laitlie or neuer, as ane be ane other is accustumit to diverfitie of meitis as the bodie is preparit & propense to corruptioun and finalie as dwelling and paffioun of the forfaidis causis seruis.

The fignis of Pest. Cap. 3.

BEcause the fignis of the pest to cum, pertenis to preservatioun fra the same it becumis to treit thame at mair lenthe. Quhat diligence I vie in this part referris to the iugement of the lernit readaris. The first treuest natural signe & cause is contineuall weit in the last part of the spring or begyning of Sommer without vindis, greit contineuall heit or Meridionall Vindis, with turbide missie Air without weit signifyis ane

ane pest to cum in the Autumne nixt following. Ane ficlik conftitutioun Hippocrates Prince of medicinaris, notit in the Citie of Cranone, vpone the quhilk followit ane horrible pest. Also in tyme of Marcus Antonius was tua fic pestis, quhilkis occupyit the haile Warlde in ficlyk maner that mankynd was almaist distroyit. Siclyk in the Zeir of God. 1450. enterit fic pestilence in Asia & occupeit Illirica, Dalmace, Italie, Germanie, France, and Spanze, mony zeris in fic maner, that the third part of the people in the Eird, war not left vnplukit away, be fic ane cruell miferable tiran & manslayar. Quhair by we may vnderstand the generall cause of fic maruelous calamiteis, to proceid frome the Heauinis & not onlie of mutatiounis of tempestis, albeit, humiditie and heit (I grant) be the parentis of corruptioun, beand destitute of motioun to tempre the famyn.

THE fecund figne is also to be taken of the Heauin, as quhan the Eclypsis of the Sone ar greit and frequent, quhan Comeitis or fyrie inflammatiounis, or as Starris falland of the Heuin ar fene, for sic things procedis and ar generit of greit drouthe, and hait fyrie Vaporis, quhilkis corruptis the Air earest in the tyme of Autumne. Gif the growand treis aperis to birne it is mair certane signe of the calamitie to be at hand, becaus the inferiour regione of the Air,

not the farrest fra vs (quhilk is leist necessair to the lyfe) is alredie corrupte and infestit. Gif the Air perseueris lang tyme dry as full of pulder, with thik dry Cloudis (as notablie apperit all this last Somer) schawis are pest to follow of fic nature. As quhan the Air apperis trubillit & thik in the Autumne & Vinter, as weit var to follow, and weitis nor, be affurit that constitutionne, to be maist corrupte. Ane pest in Somer, is fignifeit be the fpring precedand dry and cauld, thairefter Meridionall vynde, with perturbit Air, fumtyme hait, and vther tymes cauld, quhilkis als fignifeis the Pokis, Mefillis, & ficlik diseifis of bodie to follow: and as the pest procedes of infectit Air or Vater fo it quhilk is generit of Air occupeis the heid & partis thair of & quhilk generis of Vater persis the hart maist vehementlie. Baith the fortis inuadis at al tymes of the Zeir, bot leift in Vinter, & Spring, ofter in Simmer, oftest of all in Autumne: quhilk maist notablie may be examinat exponand freshe Breid to the Air ane nycht quhilk gif it corruptis maist certainlie the pest is at the dur, gif it be not alredie enterit. as frequent wod Doggis prognosticats the famin, quhilkis be infectioun of Air or Vater becummis wod. Siclyk Volfis entering in ane Toune with continuall moleftatioun is figne of Vodnes, for ouer greit audacitie schawis phreneisie. & be the famin cause, that brutall, becummis furious or degenerit frome thair

thair awin accustume of leaving, sic humoris corruptis in mannis bodie, as may gener ane pest quhilkis ar melancholius infectit, be pestilentiall corruptioun of Air or Vater. As befoir fic tymes, the Scheip, quhilkis ar mair vaik of nature nor man be deathe ar afflictit, precedis alfo, multitude of Padokis & Domestical Vormis callit in Latine Blattæ, quhilkis ar generit of fuperflew fat Humiditie, maist repugnant to the helthe of man, as quhan the Moudeuart and Serpent leavis the Eird beand molestit be the Vapore contenit within the bowells of the famin. Quhilk infectioun bringis, baith man and beaft to death, the foner gif fic incressis of lang tyme, and fpeciallie quhan the Domesticall foulis becummis pestilentiale, it is ane signe of maift dangerous pest to follow, because quhan the dryar and frear beift is infectit, mekil mair fall the man, quha is mair Humide of nature & subjecte to les lybertie, quhilkis may incres be vickit mutatioun of the four tymes in the Zeir touching the principall qualiteis and naturall constitutioun thairof, as ane notable change of ane naturall day fall testisse. Siclyk quhen pokis or fic Pustulis are frequent not onlie amangis barnis, bot also amangis those quha be of constant or declynand aige greit frequent fouth and fouth vest vyndis. Gif wemen with barn throw lycht occasioun pairt from thair birthe as quhan

quhan efter vehemente heit in Somer, veit followis, and abundance of Padokis apperis colourit gray on the bak, of Purpoure or ony diverse coloure on the vombe. As quhan Rosis and Violettis springis new in the Autumne, innumerable Vormis, Fleis, and serpentis, greit dethe of beast & sische, greit darthe of Vittail quharby men ar constrynit to eit ewil & corrupte meitis, maist certane of all, hait & Humide constitutione of the haill Zeir the sone at ane houre schynand, thairester obscure with turbulent Air, pronuncis ane pest to follow. And thir for vniuersale signis ar to be observit.

Quhat placis ar maist Pestilentiall. Cap. 4.

Those places ar maist subject to the pest, quhilkis ar neirby the fee, fituat touarte the fouthe on hight, quhairby is abundance of corrupt standing Vater, quhair mony deid ar bureit, quhair the ground is fat and Vaporatiue incressis maist in tyme of conjunctionne & oppositioun of Sone and Mone. And guhen the Mone mouis onder Saturne and Mars. erestlie thair Quadrate Incressis maist at sone ryfing, Sone going to, midday & midnycht. Thois men are maift subjecte to the pest, quhilkis hes abundance of thik corruptible humoris or blude, without thay be euacuat be opining of ane Vaine, or purgit be medicine, or fic corв. ij. rupt

ruptioun, expellit be scabe or hulcer, quhilk is leift fure preservative. Sic personis ar earest Bairnis Zoung Men & Wemen in thair flouris quha ar of humide & hait temperament. thame, quha are hait and dry, last of all quha ar dry and cauld: quhoubeit the last be dificillar to cure nor the first. Na pest continuallie induris mair than thre Zeris, athir because it hes not to vrge, or because the Air beand of maist lycht substance may not suffer forder putrefactioun & quhilk was corrupt befoir, farder becummis not corrupt, as rostin anis can not be maid raw againe, and skarslie in so lang tyme is the Air mouit and reneuit, and quhilk was corrupt transferrit in wyndis. And last our merciful omnipotent God puttis mesoure to the panis of the wikit, be repentance of mankynde, or for the weilfair of the electit, quha maift effecteouslie prayis to his maiestie to that effecte.

Quhairby corrupt be pest may be knawin.

Cap. 5.

THAIR is mony notis quhilkis schauis and man insectit be pest. First gif the exteriour partis of the bodie be caulde, and the interiour partis of the bodie vehement hait. As gif the hoill bodie be heavie with oft scharpe punctiounis, stinkand sueiting tyritnes of bodie, ganting of mowthe, detestable brathe with greit diff-

difficultie, at fumtyme vehement feuer rather on nycht nor day. Greit doloure of heid with heavynes, follicitude & fadnes of mynd: greit with fowning, quhairefter followis difplefour As greit appetit and propenfnes haistelie deth. to fleip albeit on day, rauing and walking occupeis the last. Cruell inspectioun of the ene, quhilkis apperis of findre colouris, maist variant dolour of the stomak inlak of appetite, vehement doloure of heart, with greit attractioun of Air: intolerable thirst, frequent vomitting of divers colouris or greit appetit by daylie accustum to Vomit, without effecte: Bitternes of mowth, and toung with blaiknit colour thairof & greit drouth: frequent puls fmall & profund quhais vrine for the maift part is turbide thik & stinkand or first vaterie colourit thairester of bilious colour, last confusit and turbide, or at the begining is zallow inclyning to greine (callit citrine and confusit, thairefter becummis Albeit fum of thir reid without contentis. properteis may be fene in haill mennis vater, quhairby mony ar deceauit abydand Helth of the patient, quhan fic vater is maift manifest fing of deth, because the haill venome & cause coniunit thairwith, leauand the naturall partis occupeis the hart and nobillest interioure partis of the body. Last of all and maiste certane, gif with constant feuer, by the earis, vnder the oxв. 3. **staris**

staris, or by the secrete membres maist frequentlie apperis apostumis callit Bubones, without ony other manifest cause, or gif the charbunkil apperis hastelie in ony other part, quhilk gif it dois, in the begining, testifeis strenthe of nature helth, and the laitter fic thingis appeir, and apperand, it is the mair deidlie. At fumtym in ane criticall day mony accidentis apperis principalie vomiteing, spitting of blude, with fweit, flux of womb, bylis, scabe with dyuers others fymptomis, maist heavie and detestable.

Signis of deth in peftilential personis.

THE principall fignis of dethe in pestilentiall personis, ar frequent fwoning, cauld Sweiting, Vomitting, materis of diveris coloris, principallie inclyning to blak with fic excrementis maift corrupt & teuch, quhais Vrine ar blak, or coloure of Leid with abhominable corruptioun and fleure, tyritnes of bodie, crampe or conuulfioun in exteriour memberis inlaik of vertue motiue or appetite fra the begyning, with imperfectioun of speche and stinkand breithe: dolore of the intestynis, speciallie colik dolore, with Wormis: fwolling of the bodie, as in hydropifie: the vifage of dineris coloris, with reid fpottis on the bodie quhilkis haistelie discoueris or coueris thamefelf. The ma of thir fignis concurrand the patient is neirer dethe. And albeit

albeit few appeir in fum personis, nottheless the patient may inlaik be other diverse accessis.

As quhan the hoill cause and corrupt vennum occupeis the hart, at quhilk tym natur employit it felf to exclude all iniuris, nathir attentis nor may expell fic ane horrible monftour fra the spiritual partis, without support of medicinall handis, quhais deute and office is to behald nature quhair it virkis weill, & fupport quhair it inlaikis, or apperis to be ourcum: for inlaik of the quhilk, with negligence of affifteris, pouertie and ignorance of the patientis, quhan all apperis to fuccede weill, than the tirane feffinis rute and flayis fonest. Doutsum signis of deth or lyfe ar, detestation of meit, the toung blak & dry, the patient beand without rest & ressone inlakand fleip, quhilkis gif thay appeir with any of the fignis befoir expressit, schawis certane dethe. Forder the cause quhairby sew ar preferuit, & reft out of the handis of fic ane tirane in this cuntray, is maift euident (excep and the wraithe of God, for oure finnis) the negligence & Stupiditie of mankynd, contemptioun of medicine, ewill gouernance of the patient in maneir of leauing tuiching meit & drink fleiping & walking trauell and reft, excretioun and retentioun, with maneris of the mynd. Or finalie because medicinaris ar mair studious of thair awine helthe nor of the commoun weilthe,

& mony temptand God or abydand beneficie of nature, quhilk is infirme without support in all difeasis, had rather depart riche nor leife pure, or diminew their fortune ony wayis. Sen so it is, that man is become fo ignorant, that he wattis not quhat he aucht to do, nor quhat he abydis (Specialie at this tyme, quhan ane abhorris ane other, in fic maneir, as gif nothing of humanitie war restand, bot all consumit, euerie ane abydand diffait of ane other, colorand the famin, with affectit eloquence, fubtilitie, and grauitie quhilk for maist part may be repute vanitie, as in Bairnis, nature is nakit and fcairflie apperis, in zoung men fumquhat couerit, in men of aige mony wayis difagyfit, be fophisticall profluence of wordis: in all the thre, maist deformit be confessioun of mouthe, quhairupone followis immanitie quhilk at last birnis in man, contractit be continuall daylie heit & finalie be ferocitie & pertinacitie, inuadis euerie nixt duellare, and is discouerit onlie be the interpryse. I wald vis fic corrupt nature, to be exilit or punifit, the persone beand saife and nowayis dishonorit. Gif I wald treate this argument at fic lafer, as it is to be lamentit, I shulde enter in ane patent Campe, quhilk perchance mair vyislie I pas by and prescryuis as God will assist (quha is onlie the trew Medicinare of bodie and faull) fic thingis as may be conducent for preferuatioun thingis thingis as may be conducent for preferuatioun and cure of peftilentiall fickness. Quhairin I am constrynit of necessitie to vse the prescriptioun of sum Medicinis in latine, quhilkis can not guidlie be put in vulgare langage, & albeit thay war, zit suld be als obscure to the vnlernit redar as thay ar in latine. Quhat euerie man hes ado thairwith, may have the samin fra the Apothecaris, preparit with als guid saith and diligence, as thay ar prescriuit with beneuolence.

Preservation fra the pest. Ca. 7.

THE principal preservative cure of the pest is, to return to God, quha is maist puissant with ane affectionat and ardent will and hart, to imploir the support of his Maiestie, be the interceffioun of his deir Sone Iefus Christ, to pacifie his wrathe aganis vs takand away fic punifchement: and as he hes faifit vs fra eternall deithe, fo he wald faif vs fra fick corporall dethe quhilk iustlie for oure demeritis persecutis vs. Thairfor not pretermittand fic support as it hes plesit his Godlie will to fchaw vs, be guid fucces of dew prescriptioun of nature be quhilk meanis, reasone prescryuis preservatioun to consist in twa thingis: first to prepair the bodie apte to purgatioun: Secundly to mak it quhilk may offend debile in actione or impressioun.

The first is perfitit be mundification and corroboratioun of the bodie, quhilk falbe efilie done gif superfluite or corruptioun of humoris be euacuat and purgit, stoppand ficlyk to gener in tymis cumming, purgatioun is perfytit mony wayis as be the Intestines, Vrines, Exercise, Sueit, fasting, and difflatioun. Euacuatioun is perfitit be blude drawing, befoir or efter that ony perfone hes bene in fuspect place, in speciall of the Vaine callit Mediana of the richt arme takand in quantitie as strenth, temperament, confuetude, aige, and tyme may fuffir. Euerilk ane remouand thame felf fra cuntrey, town, and Air, infectit or suspect and quha may not do the samyn, or mowit be Christiane Cheritie will not, man be studious to live in fre Air, escheuand sic constitutioun of Heauin and Elementis as befoir is expressit to be maist wikit, as cauld at morning and ewin, fleure of flank or corrupt reueir, with all vther fylthy corruptioun correctand the Air vniuerfalie or priuatlie be fyre & fuffumigatioun maid be aromatical materialis, hait or cauld as the prefent constitutioun fall require, for certaine it is, be experience of Medicinaris obseruit at all tymes, that fyre is ane Antidote contrarie the pest and all corruptioun. As ane notabill historie of Hippocrates dois report, in quhais dayis quhan pestiferus wyndis blew fra Afrik & Æthiope vpon the toun of Athenis, followit ane horrible peft

he causit sic syris to be maid, as be the quhilkis the toun was delyuerit fra sic infectioun. famyn Empedocles and Acreon causit the Grecianis do in tyme of pest, quhairby the Air was maid dry and of gude odour quhilk stopit all forder putrefactioun, heirfoir, first of all, fyre made of fir or akin tymmer ar maist lowable, makand fuffumigatioun thairwith of the tre of Aloes, Calamus callit Aromaticall, Afarum the fcrufe of Citroun, Saifroun, Cannel, Cypir, Coste: Galange, Caryophillis, the tre and Granis of Iuniper, Rofmarie, leauage, Balme tre, Laure tre, Squinanthe, callit Iuncus odoratus, Ladanum myrrhe, Minte, Origanum, the rute of Valeriane, Pulege, Saige, Sauine, Tamarifce, Rofait, Acorus, Afpic, Bafilic, Tyme, Calamint, Mariolaine, Finkill, Hysop, or otheris of sic quality as the tyme fall require, fic as hait & dry in Vynter, cauld & humide in Sommer mouand the reik be vinagir temperat with vyne & Rofe vater perfumand also al claithis in privat lugeingis with the reik of fandal, rose vater or sic lyke other materialis. And as ony of the fimplis befoir written feruis, ficlyk compositionis may be maide of the fam, in forme of trocifeis, thik pulderis, candillis or pomis odoratiue in this maneir. Rec. storac, calamint. vnc. duas, rasuræ ligni Iuniperj vnc. fex. mafticis vnc. vnam, benio. vnc. duas, paretur puluis, Rec. Mastihcis, thuris ladanj puri, myrrhæ, stiracis Calamint. Sing. vnc. Semis: rosarum rub. maioranæ, iuncj odoratj fing. vnciam c. ij.

vnciam vnam cinnamonj, garyophillor. fandalj Citrini, fpica nardj, macis, fing. Drach. femis. Carbonum ligni falicis lib. femis, storacis liquide vnciam vnam, aquæ rofar. quantum fufficere possit, ad cæterarum incorporationem. addere licebit, terebinthinæ odoratæ parum, vel storacis liquidæ plus quam præscripsimus, deinde ex arte aromatarior. addendo pro temporis natura camphoræ, ambræ, vel moschi parum, formentur velutj candelæ nigræ, quæ incensæ miram reddunt fragrantiam. Rec. yrios florentiæ, maioranæ, calami aromatici, lapdani, beniouin, cipri gariophillorum cuiufque drach. Duas. grana quatuor, fiat puluis gummi tragaganti quantum fufficere posse artifici videtur: præscripta in massæ formam temperet, formentur deinde pilæ fuauissimi odoris, qui principi pestis cause ex diametro repugnat.

Rec. rof. rub. florum violarum et bugloss. fing. drach. tres. Omnium fandalorum, coralli rubei, spodij opt. cuiusque drach. duas: cinnamoni, mastichis, myrrhæ recentis, ligni aloes sing. Drachmam. rad. angelicæ, et corticis citri ana. drachma, et semis camphoræ bonæ grana xii. Croci orientalis grana vi. Omnia puluerizentur, sacculus ex syndone purpurea ad cordis siguram efformatus, regioni partium spiritualium applicetur.

In tyme of Symmer rofis nenuphar, fandile of all fortis, orange appillis. Duelling towart the northe

northe, temperand the air in priuat lugingis, be aspersioun of cauld vater mixit with vinager, or claythe vat thairin and hung by the vallis as tapestrie, leauis & flouris of cauld herbis quhilkis be contrarius qualiteis temperis & correctis all pestilencial corruptioun of air, beand vsit, at the fairest hour of the day oppinnand dure & vindois towart the Septentrionall partis: in vtheris tymes of zeir towart the Orient gif no thing be repugnand thairtill. Observand also that na domesticall beaft, sic as Dog or Cat, vaig abrod in tyme of pest. Quha ar in helthe & refusis or neglectis forder preservation, & speikis suspecte personis maist be far separat fra vthir haueand in mouthe a lytill of the rute of angelica, zedoaria, apill renze, dictannus, raphort, or takand at morning twa fpunfull of quhyte odorative fubtile vyne, quhairin ane clene raphort cuttit fmal had bene steipit aucht dayis, eikand thairwith as tyme feruis, the granis of Iuniper, or the rute of valeriane, & at quhat tyme the air is maift corrupt, tramp ane vater spunge, or claithe in vinagir, quhairin rew hes bene steipit, takand the odoure of the famin. Bot in fic vechtie diseife, mair profitable it war to vie preferuative remeid conforme to the logicale cuir befoir infinuat, quhilk is maist necessair & profitable in al diseifis that may inuaid humane nature. Quhairby mony Emperikis & methodikes may be iustlie c. 3. vituvituperate and punifit in this Realme: of quhome the first professis onlie experience without reafone, quhilk is maift dangerous, the othir reasone without experience, quhilk is maift tolerable, bot not fufficient, mifknawand baith that nane of Godlines may (nor dois in vther Realmis) interpryse sic professioun without sufficient experience haueand medicinal & Philofophical reasone to appreue and confirme the famyn: quhais temeritie I pas by, prescryuand sic medicinis preferuative, as baith be reasone & experience ar maist approbat, & convenient: quhairfor efter euacuatioun the nixt day at morning. Rec. oximell. vnc. duas, aquæ betonicæ cichorii fing. vnc. vnam et semis misceantur pro vna dôsi. continwand the famyn thre morningis or forder quhill fignis of fufficient Preparatioun appeir, Rec. rheibarb. grana xiii. agarici thairefter. preparati, aloes, fing. fcrup. vnum, fcammonii preparati, gra. duo, cum aqua betonicæ formentur pilulæ quinque cum debita rerum non naturalium administratione dentur. Quha knawis not quhat humor redundis maist in thair bodeis, tak ane drach of pil. aggregative, quhilkis are maist profitable in fic cais. The nixt day thairefter ane drachme of Theriac is conducent, quhilk because in thir dayis is not weill difpenfit, nor to be had guid, twa drachmis of this electuare followand may be takin in place of the samyn.

Rec.

Rec. rof. ficcarum rad. gentianæ, fquinanthi, trifolij, thuris, fing. drachmas duas, fanguinis ficci anseris, hædi, anatis maris et feminæ, rutæ fyluestris, feminis, feniculi, cumini, anethi, napi syluestris vel rapi hortensis cuiusque drachmam et semis, myrrhe, nardi, fing. Drachmas tres, piperis albi et longi: costi, phu, cinnamoni, anisi, fing. Drachmam, benzoi, asari, ammoniaci, cuiusque drachmam et semis, Ireos, croci, rhei, gingib. Mastiches sing. Drach. semis, steecados drach. tres, agarici, mari, ana, Drachmam. Carpobalfami grana numero viginti: fiat puluis tenuissimus ex omnibus, mixand thairwithe foure partis honye, beand weill despumit reservand the samyn in ane fyluer veschell, as ane maist pretious thesaure quhilk feruis not onlie for preservatioun, fra the pest bot also is guid for cure of the samyn and is repugnand to all vther kynd of poylone, or byt of Serpent, forder ane drachme of the pul der of hypericon with guid vyne may be takin for preservatioun. als four scrupulis of the pil. of Ruffus ar maist profitable, quhilkis beand tane oft befoir (fayis Ruffus) preseruis maist surlie fra the pest, & ar callit be some, pilulæ communes, be vtheris pilulæ Arabicæ, vel pilulæ contra pestem, quhilkis are dyuerse vayis dispensit, as followis. Rec. aloes Hepatici partes duas, ammoniaci electifimi partes duas, myrrhæ electæ partem vnam, cum vino odorato formentur vther wayis

wayis. Rec. aloes vnc. duas, myrrhe, croci, fing. vnciam, bol. Arme. drac. vnam, fiat maffa. maist I commend the first compositioun, without ane half vnce of guid auld theriac, be augmentit to the last. Ane thing mouis me to commend the faidis pil. quhilk is the fimplis quhair of thay ar maid quhilkis preseruis ane deid bodie fra corruptioun & ar maist repugnant to infectioun in leuand man or voman. And albeit I repugne not to the iugement of Ruffus nor Gal. quha commendis fic compositioun, zit for this tyme, cuntray, & present difeife to the forder advancement of mundificatioun of mannis bodie I wald thay war preparit in this maneir. Rec. massæ pilularum Russini ex prima formula prefcriptarum, vncias duas, gummi ammoniaci drac. vnam. rheibar. electi drac. duas. Theriace veteris, vnc. femis, fiat maffa pro vfu præscripto. dosis sit drac. the nixt day thairester Rec. tormentillæ, seminis citri, cardui benedicti, partes Æquales ex quibus puluis præparetur.

Quhilkis thingis abone writtin may be vsit indurand all the tyme of Vynter, refreschand the samyn with vater of ross & cichorie in Sommer observand always, that quha hes abundance of slewme in the stomak, to purge the samyn be vomiting. To fexterioure preservativis, fair cleine odorative claithis ar maist commendabill with oft changing thairof duelling in luging patent towart the occident or septentrione, far

fra corruptioun, quhairin odoratiue treis, herbis flowris, befoir expressit, be vsit in suffumigatioun birning, or inspersione: na man passand surthe of lugeing, quhill twa houris after fone ryfing, nowayis in mistie weddir without necessitie compel, & that be efter meit rather nor fastand, oyntand also the stomak, lewer, & secreit membris with this oyntment. Rec. olei rofati, omphacii vnc. duas, olei de spica vnc. semis, pulueris cinnamomi, gariophillorum, fing. drac. femis. Rofarum fandalorum citrinorum, cuiufque drachma, cum modico ceræ et aceti rof. fiat vnguentum molle. All meitis preservative most be of gude subtill fubstance, & dry, in speciall for thame, quha ar of humide temperament. Trauaill & greit fasting mundifeis (I grant) bot vaikis thair with: as laborious exercife, or fweting, in corrupte Air ar maist dangerous, heirfoir temperance in trauaill or rest, sleiping or walking meittis or drink with temperat hilaritie & blythnes ar maist commendable. Twichand meittis, flesche is maist proper quhilk generis louable humoris, & is of facill digestioun, Sic as Pertrik, Phasiane, Lauerok, Hen. Turture, Kid, Mottoun, Cunning, Veill, & ficlyk otheris, vfand thairwith Garyophillis, and Cannell pulderit, all fischis most be sodin with vater, vinagir, pulder of Cannel, & Gingi-Abstenand fra dalie vse of fatt or foddin meittis. Of herbis the Latuce, Cichorie, Purpie, Sourak. Pimpinell, Vetoun, Finkill, Anethe, BoBorage, Endiue, Garlik in lytill quantite, Raphorte diffoluit in Vyne or vinagir, may be vlit, preparand the famyn as becummis every ane in thair awin nature. Of fructis, feggis, bytter almondis, dry rafingis, fowr apill or peir, orange, citroun, or limown, caperis, foure prunis, or cheryis, with daylie use of vinagir or vergeus with all fortis of meittis: drinkand cleir quhyt odoratiue Vyne, temperat with vater, vefchand face, mouthe, & handis, at morning with vyne temperat with rois vater, drawand at neis the decoctioun, of the leauis of laure, oyntand the eiris with oile de spica, hauand in mouthe the seid of citroun, abstenand fra sleip on day lycht, Ire, crying, Venus playis, as fra maist dangerous enemeis. Abstenand also fra all meittis quhilkis corruptis haiftely, as fra varietie of the famyn, quhilkis offendis at all tymis. & speciallie fruttis quhilkis bene collectit efter contagious air, Swyne flesche, Fowllis that fwomis in vater, vsand at morne ane spunfull of the rute of Aristoloche in pulder with half Vyne, quhilk resistis to putrefactioun & purgis the hart pypis. Sicklyk the pulderis of Vnicorne, bole armenik, Hart horne, Peirll, Corall, Smaragde, Saphir, Iaspe, Rubine, drunkin with convenient decoctioun, ar maist preservatiue. Of quhilkis diuerfe compositionis may be preparit, as this wayis.

Rec. Sapphiri, Smaragdi, Hyacinth, Rubin,
Cora-

Corallorum rubeorum et Alborum, fing. drachmam Croci ferupulum, Margaritarum drachmæ femis, Ambri Grana sex, radicis iridis siccæ et odoratæ vnc. semis, corniu cerui vsti drachmam, Auripigmenti, arfenici albi drachmas duas, terantur omnia & formetur facculus, cum fyndone purpurea, cordifque regioni affigetur. Als the oile of Scorpionis, viperis, or Iuniper ar maist convenient to oynte the arteiris, hart, neifthrillis, & ftomak, as in the begynning of the pest to drink thairof ane halfvnce, or les conforme to the strynthe of the patient, for extreme remeid is best, in maist dangerous & extreme diseis, & guha curis surelie, beginnis not, at lychtest, bot equal remedis: as purgatioun in pestilenciall feueris aucht to be, at begynning, quhilkis commonlie iudgis & promisis deith, rather nor lyfe. Quhay ar constrynit to visie infectit be pest, first of all most remoue the opinione of dethe, bot not the dredour of God, heirfor nethir delyt in perral, nor temerariouslie incur the famyn, without cheritie towart thy nychtbour, or the glorie of God (quhilk is to be preferrit to all thing) moue the. Takand befoir visitatioun the rute of Ænula in mouthe, veschand face, handis, teith & mouth, with falt vater in Vynter, with rois water, & thrid part vinager in Sommer, quhilkis thingis corroborattis the fpiritis & hart of man, purgand thairwith befoir vniuersalie, as tyme, redundand humoris, & tem-D. ij. perament

Opinnand all obstructionis, perament requyris. be convenient decoctionis, fic as Oximell, Serap. Acid. Bizant. or ficlyk vtheris convenient for the tyme. Cohibite also spiratione, to escheu occasioun of new corruptioun, be temperat lotionis or vnctionis with oile of chamemele, or oile of rew in Vynter, & as aboundance or intemperance of blude requyris, euacuate the fam as aige, nature, tyme, zeir, or vse admittis: in man opinnand the vayne callit mediana, in vemen faphena, the nixt day thairefter. Rec. cinnamomioptimi vnc. femis feminum liguftici drach. Duas foliorum betonicæ abfynthii, hypericonis, pulegii, meliffophilli fatureiæ, fing. drachmam, Abrotani, gentianæ, bacchar. lauri ana. drac. femis ex omnibus puluis paretur, of the quhilk ane spuneful with convenient decoctione is excellent preservative for vemen, takin befoir the tyme of natural purgatioun, ficlyk efter blude drawing or purgatioun vie this pulder quhilk is maift preservative in prouoking of fweit. Rec. dictamni albi vnciam, radicis tormentillæ vnc. femis puluerizentur, ex quibus commistis drachmam dabis ex aquæ endiuiæ et aceti pari proportione. Prouokand fweit & fleip thairefter, & quha ar corrept be pest augment als meikill of theriaca, procurand fweit without fleip. vtherwais,

Rec. tormentillæ, boli armenii præparati, co-rallor. rubeorum et alborum, dictamni albi, genti-

anæ, terræ figillatæ fing. Drachmam, omnibus tritis et mistis puluis paretur, of the quhilk ane drachme of veicht feruis, takin dalie befoir meit with vater of rosis endiue, sourokis, or vyne. Gifand to barnis ane scruple thairof, quhilk expellis wormis of thair bodyis, quhairby Zouthe is maift fubicate to pest and deithe. And because varietie in medicine (as in all vther affairis) is maift pleasand, this pulder seruis maift properlie, & is maift preferuative. Rec. Cornu cerui vsti, feminis abfynthii vulgaris, vel fantonici, vulgo Alexandrini, quæ musca marina, officinis corallina nuncupatur Zedoariæ, nucleorum perfici, fing. vnc. femis, maceruntur amigdalæ perfici in aceto, ficcenturque, deinde in puluerem omnia vertantur. Of the quhilk tak twa drach, daly at morning. Affixand thairefter an Emplaister vpone the breist of materialis maift convenient, vt absynthio, menta crifpa vel romana, farina lupinorum, foliis perfici, et felle tauri. In Sommer Wemen with barne or pure, quha may not fpend large on medicine Recipiant bolum acetosæ herbæ aceto maceratæ vel liquorem stillaticium eiusdem cum modico vini, hyeme præfertim, Quha als may beir the rute of tormentill in thair mouthe in tyme of vifitatioun, takand thairwith the odore of vinagir, or minte. Maift specialy of al as respondent humoris requyris. Vie pilulis, baith for corroboratioun and mundificatioun of the bodie confite in this wayis. Rec. maffæ pilularum de hiera, drachmam, pilularum de mastiche drac. semis, agarici trociscati scrupulum, gingiberis, spicæ, cuiusque grana tria, cum aqua rad. Ænulæ, vel aquæ scabiosæ, formentur pilulæ paruæ. Quha ar of strenthe in bodie tak the haill at anis, quha ar vaik & of small constitutioun, tak tham at twyse, quhilkis ar sufficient preservatioun for all that leuis temperatlie, beand takin tuyse or thryse in the zeir. Followis ane vther remede for the pure preservative for ane half zeir, quhilk principalie auld people or quha ar of humide temperament mot use, in cauld vedder.

Rec. Artemesiæ, saluiæ, summitatum roris marini, sing. Manipulum vnum, gingiberis vnciam, vini veteris mensuras duas, simplicia incisa, lento igne ad dimidium in vase sictili vitro obducto coquantur, quæ vbi resrigerata suerint percolantur, deinde qui velit, sorbeat quotidie coclearia tria, per dies nouem continuos. Vtherwayis,

Rec. Castorei veri, ariftolochiæ rotundæ, fing. Drachmas duas, gentianæ drachmam, baccharum lauri drac. quatuor, ex omnibus fiat puluis. Gif ane drachm thairof or les, as aige & natur of the refauer requyris with vyne, or fome conuenient vater, anis daylie for preferuatioun, or tuyfe in tym of cure. Ane pulder for Vinter. Rec. ftoracis iridis, maftiches ana. partes duas, gariophilorum, maceros, nucis moschate, cinnamomi, croci, ana.

partem vnam ambræ partis vnius, quintam, moschi partis vnius decimam, fiat. Ane pulder for Rec. fuccini electi partes duas, fol. myrti corticum citri, florum nympheæ, rofarum, violarum, croci, maceros, fandalorum citrinorum fing. partem vnam, camphoræ, ambræ, benzoi, quantum sufficiunt, moschi partis vnius decimam: ex quibus vniuersis, puluis paretur: of thir pulderis odoriferous ballis may be maid in Vynter, with stirace. In Sommer with vatter of rofis & tragacanthe, eikand thairtill at all tymes, fa meikill of ladane as falbe thocht expedient. Siclyk the pulderis dry, may be cassin amangis claith or suffumigatione maid tharof: als the famyn inclusit in purpoure taffaties, may be maid and applicatit as ane tairge defensive for the hart. Thair is greit strenthe als in the oile of Scorpionis oyntand the arteris feit & handis, thair with as quha ar correpte oyntand the heid, breift, crag, and quhar heuyest diseis apperis, supportis greitumlie. Taxus barbatus is also of greit strenthe, quhilk brutall beifts techis vs as the quhittrat beand hurt be venome of ferpent, feikis & eittis thairof als certan it is the Iuce of the famyn drunkin with fmall vyne of gud odour, baith preseruis fra pest, & curis the fame. Coriander preparit eitin befoir & efter meit is preferuative also: as mony vtheris fimplis & composit medicines may be prescryuit, quhilkis I pretermit to forder lafair.

Cure

Cure of the pest. Cap. 8.

DEcaus the office of ane Medicinar confiftis in twa partis, first to eschew & preserve fra all diseisis quhilkis apperis to follow mannis bodie: Secundlie to cure it quailk is alredie contractit: the first part beand expede in sa sar as this present institute requiris, followis the fecund part, als compendiously as it may be treitit. Heirfoir quhafoeuir findis tham felfis pestilenciall, incontinent tak ane injectione maid of fufficient quantite of brw of ane foull weil falt with twa fresche eggis, and thre vncis of hunny rofate, thairefter tak fome Antidote cordiale (becaus that venome for maift part drauis to the hart) observand alwayis that vitall facultie become not debile, heirfoir at beginning ather drink Iulepe, or opiate, conuenient with motione, frictione, & fic thingis as bringis furthe all contagione maift learnitly prescryuit. Observand alwayis that walking, motione and frictionis, debilitatis the spiritis. For as natural facultie, & it quhilk is callit animalis facultas, ar maist strenthy & best at eis, the vitale faculte becummis the mair feble. For support of the quhilk. Rec. theriacæ optimæ feptem ad minus annorum (optima venetiis tantum, eaque legitima conficitur) boli Armemæ boni, diarrhodi abbatis fing. drac. vnam, rheib. electi drac. semis cinnamomi optimi vnciæ semis. trochiscorum de spodio trium sandalorum, terræ figillatæ, et camphoræ recentis fing. **fcrupulum**

scrupulum sacchari ros. et bugloss ros. cuiusque vnciam croci orientalis scrupuli semis, in puluerem quæ debent iatricum vertantur, qui in aquis cardui benedicti, scabiosæ, buglossæ, rosarum, et plantaginis fing. vnc. femis. quæ tandem colata, per manicam Hippocratis ferantur, fiat antid. capiat infirmus vnam duas, vel tres vncias vt ratio postulat singulis matutinis horis, noctis hora media. Within thre houris efter the taking of this antidote gif ony aposteme apperis, affix ane Ventose thair till, gif na fic apperis, affixe the famyn be the earis, onder the oxstaris, & by the fecreit membris, drawand blude of the arme copiously, gif abilitie of nature may fuffir the fam. And gif fwelling or dolor appeir in the heid or crag, oppin the vaine callit cephalica quhilk apperis in the exteriour part of the arme, gif betwix the heid & fecret memberis fic appeir, oppin that vaine of the Leuer, quhilk is fituat in the inuart part of the arme. Gif benethe the fecreittis fic difeis appeir, the interioure vaine of the fute callit faphena moift be opinnit. Gif baith abone & vnder dolor apperis, oppin the faphene & of quhat fyde dolor vrgis maift, draw blude of the famin part, as gif dolor be of athir fide, tak of the richt arme. Gif na apperance be of aposteme nor greit doloure, tak blude of that saphenis of athir partis. Efter blude be drauin,

Rec. fmaragdi fubtiliffime contritæ ponderis granorum, hordei octo, cum aqua, rofata et gutta boni vini deglutiatur, and this for the first day, and gif the antidote befoir may not be had, Rec. aloes partes duas, Ammoniaci, thimiamatis partes duas, myrrhæ partem vnam hec trita in vino odorato fabæ magnitudine detur quotidie. The nixt day thairefter. Rec. pulueris pilularum communium drac. vnam, theriacæ Ga. conserue rosarum et buglossæ cuiusque drac. duas, pulueris diamargariti frigidi drac.vnam et femis. de acitos. citri vnc.vnam, aquarum scabiosæ, et bugloss. quantum satis erit. Fiat potus, detur vt moris est. Preparand for vse ane epitheme for the hart of vater of rosis, violeis, buglose vinagir, vyne of granatis, camphore, fandilis, and vyne. Als quhais nature is ftark, vie of thir pilulis at begynning quhilkis ar also preservative. Rec. aloes electe vnc. duas, Aristolochiæ rotunde vnciam, croci drac. femis. tormentillæ, dicamni ana. sesqui drachmam seminis acetose, seminis pomi citrei ana. drac. femis, rheib. drach. duas, falis gemmæ fpicæ, fing. drachmam. cum ferapio de acido citri fucco. In globum redigantur pro pilulis, ane drac. is fufficient dose, to be takin, twyfe or thryfe in the owk for preferuatioun, or ar begyning be tham quha ar correpte. Ane pulder curatiue.

Rec. rad. dictamni, tormentillæ fing. drac. myrrhæ electæ drac. duas, croci. meliffophilli fing. drac. cinnamomi, feminis ocimi. fing. drac. femis, aloes puræ vel lote ad pondus omnium, fiat puluis fubtilis detur drac. in aqua rof. vel acetofæ. quhilk gif the patient vomitis not & fweittis, falbe reftorit to helthe, and quha vomitis the famin for the maift

maist part fall dee. And becaus in ane feuer pestilenciall the humoris & spiritis corruptis first haistelie in the hart, efter the pacient be placit at begynning of the feuer in ane quiet chalmer, quhair in is greit hait fyre, castand tharvpone vinager & rofe vater, to procure gude odour, the pacient mouand to abstein fra sleip, vsand ane opiate cordial, clister, blude drauing, ventofis, & medicine, as fal be thocht necessar & profitable prepair & vse this epitheme. Rec. aquarum scabiosæ buglosse et rofarum fing. vn. 4. aceti rofati vnc. duas, rof. rub. florum nenuphari. gra. tinctorum cuiusque pugillos duos, fandali albi & rubi. ana. drac. & femis. camphoræ croci fing. ferupulos duos. bol armenie dra. & femis. fiat epithema, applicand the famin hait vpon the partis pectoralis, with ane lytill fcarlote trampit in the decoctioun thairefter lyand in bed varme couerit abstenand fra sleip the first nicht, beand of guid comfort. In tyme of drouthe takand a lytill of the conferue of buglose or rossis oyntand the fillottis and bak with ane vnguent maid of quhit valx, oyle of roffis, & vinagir, procurand sweit, with this decoctioun or fic vther. Rec. cardui benedicti vnc. duas verbene, scabiose fing. manipulum vnum, tuth, saluie calendulæ, ana manipulum vnum & femis. macerentur in vino albo et distillentur, deinde illius aquæ vnciæ duæ initio morbi dentur, ad fudores eliciendos, fone thairefter vsand ane lycht purgationn of fic medicines as ar befoir prescriuit or in this maneir

Rec. mirob citrinorum & cebul. fing. drac. duas, E. ij. tarmtarmarind. febesten sing. vnc. tres, siat decoctum ex aqua fcabiosæ, vel bugloss, colaturæ addendo Syr. rofati. fol. vnc. vnam, vel plus minufue pro viribus ægrotantis. fiat potus qui detur vt decet. Last confirmand the hart baith be exteriour and interiour medicines quhairby, efter euacuatioun, purgatioun, & vomiting. Rec. fol. verbenæ, scabiosæ, acetosæ, scordii, bugloss. fing. manipulum vnum, granor. citri vel arancior. vnc. vnam, corticis citri. vnc. femis. rofa. rub. pug. vnum, fiat decoctio in iure pulli ad lib, duas, cui adde pulueris cornu cerui, coralli vtriusque rad. pentaph sing. vnc. vnam succi arantiorum vel omphacij vnc. duas aceti vnc. vnam, pro diuitibus addendo pulueris Diamargariti & de gemmis fing. drac. duas, fol. aurj quatuor, distillentur omnia in diplomate, vel coquantur, per horam vnam, ex eo decocto fumat coclearia tria cum iusculis in eum vium preparatis. And becaus frequent vomiting and fwoning ar greit impediment to retene ony cordiall medicine, the stomak maist be corroborate & strenthit this vayis. Rec. olei rof. myrr. cidon. sing. vnc. duas, olei nardini vnc. femis. vngatur fuperior ventriculi pars, for fwoning & trembling of the hart, applik the Epitheme preparit as befoir four or fyue times in the nycht. And gif strinthe apperis to inlaik & fignis of dethe appeir fic as oft fwoning, diverse colour of visage, blak excrementis, putride vater, swift breith, crampe, suolling of the haill bodie, in fic case draw na blude,

bot

bot vse this electuare. Rec. boli armeni, terræ figillatæ, ambo prius fint diluta & preparata, tormentillæ, dictami albi. rad. figilli falomonis cuiufque drach. quatuor, foliorum acetofæ & meliffæ ana. pugilli femis. ligni aloes, croci ana. fcrupulum et femis, theriacæ antiquæ & probatæ ad pondus omnium, formetur electuarium, ex quo detur peste correpto, drac. vna, cum aquæ rof. vel vini debito pondere, prouocando fudores. And becaus mony nethir will nor may haif tyme, to draw blude, at begining of pest (as I wald na man did efter 24 houris be passit fra the first hour of sic diseis). It becummis ficlyk to procure fueiting, quhairby al pestilencial mater may be expellit, to the quhilk effect this pulder feruis maift propirly. Rec. gingiberis albi mundati vnc. vnam, facchari candi vnc. vnam, & femis. camphoræ vnc. femis, quodlibet per fe fubtilissime teratur, et omnia postmodum simul misceantur & incorporentur cribrenturque per staminam fubtilem, referuentur in vafe vitreo probe cooperto, nequid euentiletur. Quha ar hurt be pest may tak ane drach, thairof with vyne mixt with thrid part of vater or with rofe, or fowrak vatteris. Sueitand aucht houris thairefter, dichtand the famin with lining claithis, abstenand fra sleip, meit, and drink, at fic tyme. Thairefter vland medicine lenitiue, quhilk man be of fic qualite as may purge al fuperflew flewme as may redunde in all naturall partis, augmentand strenthe of the heid, hart, stomak & leuer, R. 3. quhilk

quhilk may be preparit thus vayis. Rec. rhab. electi, drac. tres, gingib. drac. duas, infundantur in aquæ scabiosæ, bugloss. vel. rose, sing. vnc. tribus, & semis. ebullitione tertia pars abfumetur, expressione facta vt decet. Agarici optimi in puluerem reducti unc. semis addetur, hæc omnia folis, radio facta fint arida, exinde. Rec. aloes loti vnc. vnam, myrrhæ lotæ, crocj, ana, vn. femis, agarici preparati vt fupra admonuimus, drac. tres, mirab. citrinorum drac. duas et femis, mirab. cebulo. drac. vnam et femis, rad. dictami, tormentillæ cuiufque drac. vnam: mafticis cinnamoni fing. dra. duas, musci hyeme grana duo formentur pilulæ ex Sir. de limonibus: quhilkis ar gude for all aige, as the fimplis quharof thay ar componit dois approue, quhilkis also ar maist cordial as faiffrone comfortis the hart, generis gude blude, & mundifeis it quhilk is corrupte, & drauis the streinthe of medicines quhair with it be componit to the hart, ficklyk aloes purgis baith bilious melancholious, & phlegmatik humoris, mundifyis the heid & stomak, preseruis fra all putrifactioun, & quha vsis the same oft, sall incur na incurable Mastic comfortis the stomak, expellis fra the famin all teuch raw fleume. Myrrhe mundifeis the harnis and conferuis fra al putrefactioun in tym of drouthe vse this iulepe. Rec. aquæ rof. quar. vnam, aquarum acetofe, bugloffi nympheæ, fing. quartariæ femis, aquarum fcabiofæ. verb. fing. vnc. vnam, aceti albi vnc. femis facchari quantum fufficit fiat Iulep. aromat. fantalo albo

albo vtatur quoties sitis extremum occupat.

The fecund day commonlie fuelling dois appeir, quhairfoir ane fomentatione is maift proper, preparit of the decoctioun of chamemile affixand ventofis at quhat part nature inclinis to exoner itself. Immediatlie thairefter. Rec. tamarindorum drac. decem. quæ ferueant in aqua, exprimantur & proijciantur, decocto rheibar. drac. vnam, agarici drach. femis, addentur fiat potus qui tepide hauriatur. Auicene gaif at fic tyme, twa vnce of rofe vater quhyt Odoratiue Vyne, vnce of fmal ane drachme of bole armenik in pulder, quhilk gif the pacient vomitis, it is ane deidlie figne, as quha retinis the famyn, may be faif. ane Epitheme for the hart, is conducent befoir, preparit of vater of ross, violetts, borage, vinagir vyne, of granattis, camphore, fantalis, and ane lytil vyne at euin. Rec. pulueris carduj benedictj, femcitri, tormentillæ, margaritarum, corall. rub. & rof. fing. drac. vnam et femis, cum aqua rof. et opt. vino, fed exiguo, bibatur. The thrid day, ane drac. of the antidote befoir dispensit conforme to the iugement of ane fingular veil lernit medicinar (zea flour of Italie in his dayis) with als meikle of fucker rof. at morning may be vfit, takand alfo, as plefis the pacient ane spunefull of the Syrupe callit de acetofitate citri. at euin gif na discharge of natur dois appeir, tak twa vnc. of the iuce of Calendula, verbene, or vertoun, prouokand fueit. as ony pestilenciall swolling apperis it must be fomentit

fomentit with the decoction of the rute of lilie, maw, althe, cammeile, anete, & adiante, affixand ane cataplasme of floure of quheit, fresche butter & oile, to support nature, in expulsion of sic venemous mater. Drauand the famin to the maift ignoble & exteriour partes, observand the nethir cathartical medicine be gifin, nor vomiting procurit at fic tyme quhilk may augment the feuer, & debilitate strenthe of bodie drauand to the interiour partis fic venome as nature wald expell fra the famin bot perfeuerand in Epithemis & cordial drinkis, and albeit the aposteme or charbunkil, be not mature (becaus it fuld be dangerous to abyde the famyn in dreid dethe fuld preueine naturall rupture of fic venome) it moift be oppinit be ane Chirurgical hand, rather nor til expeid ony maturite, be ventofe (albeit fome of guid learning wald affirme fic cure to be maift Logicall) because at the tyme, all thing quhilk drauis greittumlie, mouis doloure & dolour augmentis feuer. Augmentatioun of feuer, debilitatis humane nature, to quhilk fuccedis deith. Quhairfoir efter incisioun be maid, detful tretting of the famin confistis in curative materiallis, without incifioun vfand befoir fum maturative cataplasmis, & gif the humore be malignant and rebellious to fic remeidis suppuratives most be expede, in this maneir. Rec. rad. liliorum altheæ & ceparum fing. vnc. tres bulliant fimul, deinde paffentur, addendo fermenti acidi, vnc.

vnam farinæ fænugræci et lini cuiusque drac. tres, fecis olei liliacci et. diac. magni. quantum sufficit ad cetera in cataplasmatis solidi formam reuocanda, quod tumori rabido applicetur. Vel sic.

Rec. rad. liliorum vnc. duas, maluarum bifmal. violarum, fing. Manipulum vnum, farinæ feminis lini, farinæ hordei, & tritici. fing. vnc. vnam caricarum paria duo, florum chamæmeli & violarum fing. quantum pugno capere possis, florum, sambuci pug. semis, fiat omnium decoctio, facta deinde per cribrum traiectione, adde axungiæ fuillæ, galli, vel vituli fing. vnc. vnam & femis, olei amigd. dulcium, vel lilij vel violarum vnc. tres, croci drac. femis, formetur cataplasma, quod loco affecto imponatur. Qui prius simplicium istiusmodi decocto formentetur ac vbi pus confectum fuerit statim vomica aperienda vlcusque detergendum erit. Si carbo (vt fieri solet) fuperuenerit, vt eius natura postulat chirurgica manu curetur. Because maturatives ar maist neceffar in fic affectioun, in respect of maist extreme & dangerous diseis, with frequent vncertane mutatioun of the pacient, fic maist be preparit and vsit in this maneir. Rec. vuarum pasiarum, sicuum pinguium, ana. vnc. femis, pistentur, add. salis petrofi drac. duas, mellis drac. vnam ad. Emplastri formam incorporentur cum oleo chamæmeli calide fuperponatur. Aliud. Rec. dictami albi vnc. vnam et semis, rad. ebuli vnc. vnam rad. nasturtii vnc. femis, cæpe albi vnc. duas, radices in aqua coquan-

tur & fuper prunis cæpe affentur, & piftentur, add. olei chamæmeli vnc. duas, & femis, refinæ pini, vnc. vnam, sem. vrticæ drac. sex, ceræ, q. s. siat Emplastrum vel vnguentum. Quhilk is maruelous maturative, distroyand all venome, convenient for zoung or auld. And gif it be necessare to mollisie the samin, as maturite requires also mollisi-Rec. axungiæ porci recentis, butiri recentis, fing. vnc. femis, theriacæ Galeni drac. vnam fucci fcabiofæ, drac. duas, vitelli vnius oui fiat vnguentum, quo vtatur vt decet. Quhilk alfo fupportis to digestioun and corruptioun of fic mateir, quhilkis baith supportis greitumly. Vtheruayis. Rec. vng. populionis vnc. vnam, butiri recentis, vnc. duas, farinæ frumenti, vnc. femis, muscilaginis lini et fænugræci cuiusque drac. duas, olei liliacei q. s. fiat vnguentum. As tyme feruis, vie ane vnguent mundificative continuand the famin to the end of perfyte cure quhilk may be in this maneir preparit. Rec. Syr. rofarum vnc. duas, terebinthine, venetæ, aquæ vitæ (vt vulgus loquitur) ablutæ fimul liquefcant, addendo myrrhæ & Aloes pul. cuiusque drac. semis, farinæ lupinorum drac. duas, pulueris radicis yrios & aristolochiæ rotundæ ana. drac. femis, fuccorum plantaginis apii ana. vnc. vnam et semis fiat vnguentum quo vtatur. Ane Emplaster curative efter ruptioun of the vomik. Rec. mellis, olei coïs, ana. partes equales, adde falis. q. s. coquantur. fiat Emplaft-

rum. At last quhan all suppurationn & euacuatioun, ar perfytit, with mundificatioun of the hulcer, curatiuis & incarnatiues fuccedis be reasone thay ar sa notablie knawin to all chirurgianis that I trauaill na thing in formal prescryuing of Alwayis indurand fic tyme, for the the famin. advancement of helthe, the medicinis preservatiues befoir expressit, may be vsit, les or mair in quantite & qualite, eikand materialis refrigeratiue, as tyme of zeir, & latitude of fic fyrie diseis As for exemple. Rec. fumiterræ manipulos duos, boraginis et buglosse cum floribus manip. Vnum, mirabo. citrinorum, cebulorum, & indorum fing. drac. tres, epithimi drac. quatuor, fene orientalis vnc. duas, et femis, agarici electi drac. vnam, et semis, coquantur lento igne in decenti aquæ quantitate, deinde expressione facta, addetur fac. albi quantum desideretur, ex arte paretur, cuius doss ab vnc. quatuor ad quinque vel sex possit extendi: cui etiam aliud quiduis pro viribus patientis possit addi. Vther wayis & na les profitable for preferuatioun, nor it is for cure of fic as be of bilious and dry temperament, & propense to continuall conflipatioun or corruptioun of stomak, as it is maift proper, also for bairnis quhilkis ar subiect to wormis, dispensit as followis.

Rec. faluiæ nobilis, rutæ, rorifmarini, abfynthij, cichorii, cardi fancti, vrticæ, origani, iuæ artet. fing. manip. caricarum, dactil. pafful. amigd.

F. ij. dul-

dulcium ana. manip. tres, falis gemmæ drac. quatuor, coloquintide, aloes hepaticæ, cinnamomi, mirab. citrinorum ana. drach. duas, polipodii et agarici, cuiufque drac. duas et femis, infundandtur quæ debent in lib. duodecim aquæ coïs, bulliant ad mediam partem confumptam, expressioni mellis optimi lib. duas addas postremo aromatico odore inducto, tametsi palato parum arrideat, detur tamen ab vnc. tribus ad sex.

Observand last of all, that are methode, quhilk aucht to be obseruit, admittis ane greit latitude, & varietie fra the cure prescryuit, principallie in diuersite of aigis. As for zoung barnis corrept be pest, thair Nurissis quha giffis thame nutriment, aucht ressaue the medicines interiouris, for the helth of thair infantis, bot not in quantite as vtheris pestilenciall personis: Quha ar of mair perfyte aige, as betwix four & ten zeris maist be curit, as the nature of fic feuer requiris, as mair extreme cure, sic as ventosis, scarificatioun, blude drawing, and fic vtheris, is maift profitable for thame, quha ar betwix ten & twentie zeiris of aige, And finallie quha ar passit twentie zeiris, may vie at plefure al circumstancis, or medicines as befoir ar expressit. Confiderand alwayis as thair is diversite of tyme, cuntray, aige and confuetude to be observit in tyme of ministratioun of ony medicine preservative or curative, ewin fa thair is divers kyndis of peft, quhilkis

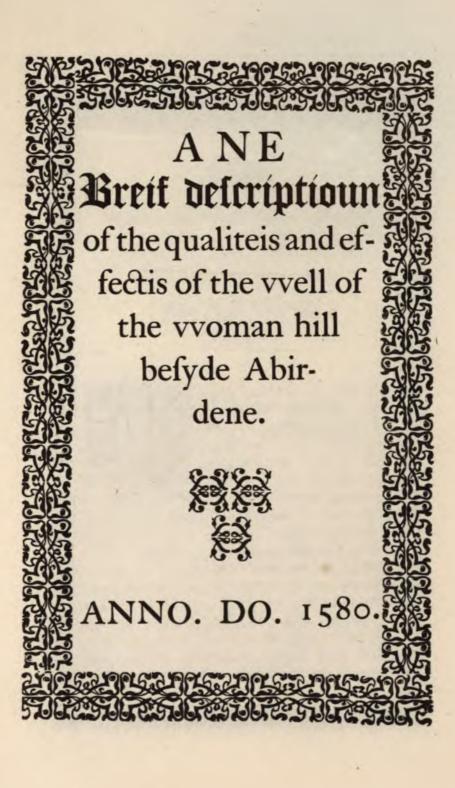
may be eifely knawin and dividit be weil lernit Phisicianis, quhais confeill in tyme of sic dangeir of lyfe is baith profitable and necessar. in respect that in this pestilenciall diseis euerie ane is mair blind nor the Moudeuart, in fic thingis as concernis thair awin helth. And befyde that, euerie ane is becum fa detestable to vther (quhilk is to be lamentit.) And speciallie the pure in sicht of the riche as gif thay var not equal with thame twichand thair Creatioun, bot rather without faule or spirite as beiftis degenerat fra mankynd. Quhairfoir lat vs humble our felfis in presence of our God and Father of all confolatioun, that be the intercession of Iesus Christ our Saluiour, and of his mercy & grace, he will indue vs with the spreit of repentance that vnfenzeitlie we may converte vs vnto him, reformand our depravat and corrupt leuing in tymis by past. And also apply ourfelfis in tymis cumming, to the obedience of his Godly will and obseruing of his commandementis, that thairby he may not onlie remoue fic punischment and Plaig frome vs, Bot also that baith riche and puir may leue in fic Godly and civill focietie, as may be agreable to his godlie will, that finallie we may be participant of his Kingdome preparit for his Electe fra the beginning.

FINIS.

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At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Bannatyne Club, the following Brief Description of the Woman Well at Aberdeen is subjoined to the Tract on the Pest. It is dated in 1580, was apparently printed at Edinburgh by John Ross, and, in the judgment of the Secretary, bears internal marks of having been likewise the production of Dr Gilbert Skeyne. It is, moreover, the earliest known topographical tract connected with Scotland. Probably not more than two copies of the original have been preserved, and Ames, Herbert, and Gough mention it as one sheet 12mo, instead of 4to, "with a "pretty border round the margin." The subject itself was afterwards more fully treated in the tract entitled "Callirhoe, the Nymph of Aberdene resuscitat. "Will. Barclay, M. of Art, and Doctour of Physick, "what Diseases may be cured by drinking of the well "of Aberdene, and what is the true use thereof. Edin-"burgh, printed by Andro Hart, 1615;" and reprinted in 1670, both in small 8vo.

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Breif description of the qualiteis and effectis of the vvell of the vvoman hill befyde Abirdene.



EDICINALL and Philosophicall doctrine testifies be experience from the beginning mony disess and Infirmites of mannis body hes bene cuirit be the qua-

liteis and vse of Bathis and minerall wateris, of quhilkis sum hes bene observed of mony zeiris bypast, vtheris be experience laitly approuit in divers countreis, to the greit profeit and preservation of mannis life. Amangis the quhilkis the profeit and phisical vertew of ane Fontaine hes bene observed be mony men and wemen thir four last zeiris bypast at Abirdene, ane of the maist ancient and renounit Burghis of this Realme, and the Inhabitantis thairof maist civile, honest, and politicall. Quhilk spring of watter

The vvell of

appeiris to be ane divine gift of God grantit and now laitlie manifestit to the greit support and aduancement of helth in cure of fic difeifis as hes bene obseruit in diueris persounis. Quhairfoir | I feing the famin to have bene obscure from the beginning to thir dayis, zit being ane ornament and ane publict vtilitie to the Realme & Burgh, thocht gude to mak the qualiteis and profeit thairof acknawledgeit to fic perfounis as be vexit with fic difefis as it is good for. For of treuth it is of Medicinall qualitie and, and flowis from diueris minerallis, as hes bene obseruit be the operatioun taift & minerall vre, quhilk being drunkin, is laxative to findre, and fo must neidis be het of qualitie, be reffoun on na wayis it laxis nor molefeis the exteriour partis, or the fkyn of mannis body: thairfoir it is laxatiue of the interiour partis, and promouis gude passage of the bellie, as wrytis Celfus lib. 2. Ca. 12. To vtheris it is womatiue, quhilk also testifeis the het qualitie thairof, farther it geuis gude appetyte to thame quha ar destitute thairof, and gif ony man drink twentie pound wecht of this Fontaine he findis no charge nor burding of the stomak nor bellie be the watter. Quhilk also approuis the minerall qualitie thairof, be reffoun all naturall and pure fweit watter is flaw in paffage, difficill of concoctioun, flatuous & heuie in the stomak, and generis distillatiounis, as wrytis Ætius Tetrab. 1. Serm. 3. Ca. 165. Sa this watter being of contrarious effectis must neidis be of contrarious qualiteis

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qualiteis to comoun watteris. Ane notabill prufe of the famin hes bene obseruit be ane Indweller in Abirdene, quha laitly caufit brew Aill of this watter, of the quhilk na beift wald taift, nor eit of the draf thairof, nouther Hors, Kow, nor Ox, fa it being laxative, attenuative, liquefactive, digestiue, and discussive, it must neidis be of het qualitie, for thir ar the properteis of het watteris, quhilkis hes bene obseruit be the happy fucces in cure of diuers difefis in this watter, quhairof the taift is fumquhat vnplefand, as gif it wer brint with Irin, the vre thairof as it rynnis vpon the taines and ground are of divers cullouris, the ane cullour fad blew, quhilk promisis Iryn, as the taist dois also, the vther cullour being reid declyning to zallow cullour, testifeis Brasse, quhilkis twa minerallis of proper qualitie, confortis the stomak and Melt, as fayis Auicen lib. 2. Tract. 2.Ca. 50. Cano. Alfo wrytis Auicen lib. 1. Fen. 2. doct. 2. ca. 16. Sic watter as be of the qualitie of Iryn geuis strenth to the Interiour partis of mannis body, & keipisthe stomak from corruptioun, and promouis the haill faculteis quhilkis gouernis mannis body. So ar the wordis of Gal. wrytand vpon Hip. in his buik of Aere watter and places Ca. 3. Sic watter (fayis he) quhilkis ar not abill to burding the ftomak and ar of facill digestioun must neidis to be laxatiue, and procure passage of the womb be Medicinall het qualitie. Gif the watter of this notabill Fontaine be builzeit it becummis of mair blak cullour, & the dreggis thairof beiris witnes

The vvell of

of the minerallis befoir writtin, as alfwa being caryit cummis haiftely to corruptioun, quhilk being profitabill as it is for the ftomak and Melt, it must neidis fpring from Iryn, also being na wayis byndand nor of deficcative qualitie, bot rather laxative and diureticall, thair is na fuspitioun to be taken of Alme, zit in respect it is discussive, laxatiue, remollitiue, and vomitiue, it appeiris be gude refloun to be participant of bryntstane, as the cullour thair of also witnessis. And in refpect the countrie is of nature minerall, this watter being drunkin cuirand fair Eyn, Catarris, fair mouth, prolapfioun of the vult, and dolour of the Tonfallis, it must neidis spring from Brasse, as testifeis Ætius Tetrab. 1. Serm. 3. Ca. 167. Farther I haue obseruit in diueris persounis quha had drunkin the famin that it mitigatis the heit of the Liuer, stancheit drouth, perfytlie cuiris Nephritick dolouris baith of Neiris and Bledder, corroborattis the stomak, takis away obstructioun of the Melt, perfytlie cuiris distillatioun from the harnis, hes cuirit findrie Hydropicall perfounis, fpecially that kind callit Anafarca and Afchitis. It is gude also be experience for resolutioun of the body, or ony pairt thairof callit Paralysis, profitabill also for sterilitie contractit be suffocatioun of the barne bed, or ony other natural caus, writtin be Hip. lib. de sterilib. It is gude also for palpitatioun & trymbling of the body being drunkin, in few dayis it cuiris all forts of cauld guttis be purgatioun of fic humouris as ar the caus thairof. It

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of. It bringis to gude cullour all Cathetik perfounis quhilkis being of euil habitude & conftitutioun of body. Being also laxatiue and prouokis womitine, fa it oppinnis the obstructiounis & oppillatiounis of the Liuer, quhairby mony hes bene cuirit of the Gusoch, also it hes cuirit mony of the feuer Terce, & last it perfytlie cuiris (being drunkin) the exteriour scabbis, wyldefyre, darteris, & vther filthines of the fkyn. Sa it is maift profitabil for fic as be of het intemperance of the Liuer, & constitutioun of them quha be burdinnit be greit and heuie constitutioun of body, maist propeus to Hydropefie, Apoplefie, of Paralifie. Sa albeit I haue red the qualiteis of the maift ancient Bathis and fpringis of Medicinall watteris: I find this fpring of the woman hill befyde Abirdene to be not far different from the nature of the Bath of Cornelius callit fa in Aquisgran, ane notabil toun in Gallia Belgica, and repugnant to the nature of the Portitanis Bath, quhilkis dois rather gender Grauel & staine in Neiris & Bledder, nor to procure the help or diffolutioun of the famin. greit fault I find in the vie of this watter, that Ilk perfoun drinkis thairof at thair awin plefure, nether having respect to the present diseis, naturall constitutioun of body, nor tyme of the zeir, quhair by the faid watter be the abufaris thairof is rather vilipendit nor-commendit. Quhairfoir I wald fic as wald have profeit of the famin prepairit thair bodyis conforme to thair nature, strenth, aige, diseis, & rest of circumstances requyrit thairto,

The vvell of the vvoman hill.

fic as the time of the zeir, quantitie of the watter and time of the vie heirof, for it is not agreabill to all perfounis at all times, not to be takin at plefure of euery one in quantitie, as nane vther minerall watter. Zit this watter is of greitest vertew in the Monethis of Iunij, Iulij, August. Efter the xx. day of September it tynes the Medicinal strenth quhill the nixt zeir thairefter. Quhairfoir the commodious time fuld be obseruit, asweill of the day, as of the Moneth, and to be drunkin at morning, fastand thairefter thre houris, as efter ane Medicinall potioun. The negligent vse heirof hes frustrat mony of thair cure, quha fone efter the drinking of this Medicinall watter, hes takin outher meit or drink, quhairby thay ftoppit the operatioun of the watter drunkin of befoir. I will not mak reheirfall of the mony particular perfounis quha hes obtenit thair helth, being vexit with diueris difefis be the vie of this watter, be ressoun it war to lang. I traist albeit I

fpeik na farther at this tyme, nor that quhilk hes bene observit be experience, the zeirly vse thairof fall giue occassioun to leirnit Physicianis to Intreit the gude succes thairof mair largely in tymes cumming.

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